



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

gested. Similar results are occasionally obtained by the interchange of professors and students, some of whom subsequently become journalists. A more general exchange of men and ideas would be for the mutual advantage of both countries. The Rhodes scholarships, although on a much more comprehensive scale than any previous plan of similar character, are far from covering the whole field. In particular, there is opportunity for the establishment of scholarships by which Americans shall be sent to other English universities besides Oxford, and scholarships by which Englishmen shall be sent to universities in the United States. Ultimately the exchange idea may be more generally applied, not only to professors and students, but to journalists, clergymen, business men, and perhaps in certain departments to public officials.

The Peace Movement and the Press

By Alfred H. Fried.

(Concluded from the January number.)

In 1906 Graf Aehrenthal alluded to the irresponsible manner in which the press makes every trifling occurrence assume gigantic proportions and exaggerates all the accompanying circumstances; and a year later the then Italian Prime Minister, Signor Tittoni, complained of the "unbridled character of a certain section of the press" and of its "wickedly provocative methods," which he described as "the chief if not the sole danger to the peace of Europe." Similar statements have been made by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannermann, Fürst Bülow, Herr von Kiderlen-Wächter, and others.

To accomplish the task incumbent on us is no easy matter, but it can be accomplished. There are various methods of attaining our object, to every one of which recourse should be had. First and foremost, what ought to be done is, so to speak, *to inoculate the masses so as to render them immune to the poison they can so easily imbibe on every hand*. The evil-disposed papers can then storm as much as they please; they will fail ever more and more of effect. By the spread of education, by more detailed information as to international relations, and by insistence upon the possibility of avoiding the use of force and on the advantages of an international system of law—in short, by our pacifist propaganda—we shall succeed in making the masses of the people increasingly immune to the poison of the press. The experience of the last few decades proves that this can be done, even if we can control only a small proportion of newspapers. During this period, despite the indifference and even detestation with which most newspapers at first greeted it, the peace movement has assumed considerable proportions.

The methods open to us may be classed under two heads, each very different from the other. Under the first may be put all measures aiming at rendering the daily press better informed; under the second, all measures aiming at the improvement of present-day journalism.

As regards the former, M. Le Foyer's paper contains many valuable details. The methods under consideration have already been partially applied, and they could be made more and more effective in proportion as the pecuniary means at our disposal increased. The estab-

lishment of a large telegraphic agency, managed on pacifist lines, would of course work a revolution. Such an institution would be valuable because of the speed with which it is now necessary to transmit press news. In case of serious international disputes it might be able to clear the atmosphere and prevent war breaking out; and no one would venture to deny that if even only one war were thus avoided it would be sufficient to justify the existence and expense of such an undertaking. But it could also do good work in the matter of the transmission of news about occurrences such as are at present either wholly unreported or reported only in mutilated form, because of the element of sensation being lacking; and it could thus help to bring about a radical change in public opinion.

The fact must not be overlooked that in sending out news to the press or in supplying the newspapers in general with news and articles it is only certain papers which it is of much importance to consider. Experience teaches us that if an item of news or a report appears in only one leading journal, this is sufficient to cause it to be published in every other paper. In every country there are certain papers on which all the smaller journals live. In my opinion, the sending out of "copy" to a large number of newspapers is still worth while, although, as we know from experience, it is generally printed only by a very few papers, and those as a rule quite insignificant. The sending, however, will achieve its object, even although the news be not reproduced in very many papers. If the journalists are but kept duly informed by constantly having such news sent them—in the form of slips, printed of course always on one side only—this alone is very important matter.

Care should also be taken to insure such news being sent not merely to newspaper editors, but also to public corporations, such as chambers of commerce, trade guilds, or political and economic associations; universities and reading-rooms, as well as to public men, such as professors and members of Parliament. Thus, even if it did not appear in the papers, it would achieve a considerable amount of publicity.

In the schools and educational establishments in general a very wide and diversified field is open to our exertions. I cannot here go into the question at length, and must confine myself merely to making a few suggestions.

Years ago I pointed out the necessity of founding a kind of Geneva convention on the intellectual plane. If it has been proved possible to rid warfare of certain of its worst evils, why should it not be also possible to come to an agreement by which international controversies would be rid of everything the tendency of which can only be to embitter men's minds and set one nation against another? Certain general statistics, unfounded accusations, the tendency to make the institutions of a foreign country or its leading men appear in a contemptible light, might be avoided if a considerable number of leading journals in every country would bind themselves by a convention not to allow anything of the sort in their columns. The raising of the tone of international discussion would undoubtedly tend to facilitate a good international understanding. An agreement of the kind suggested would also eventually cause the most conspicuous weak points of journalism as at present carried on to disappear. Once they realize the harm they

may be doing, the leading papers will shrink from publishing distorted or incomplete news, and the smaller ones will of necessity be obliged to follow their example. It might thus be possible to inspire the press with that "international spirit" of which Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler speaks, and which he says consists in judging the action of a foreign nation from the standpoint of that nation. A convention on such lines might well claim the cross as its sign, but a black cross, because of printer's ink being black.

It is true that we have already international press congresses. They cannot, however, have the educational effect which they ought to have in the interests of international good understanding, chiefly because politics are excluded from their discussions, which are confined to technical questions, and also because at such congresses many nations are represented, whereas what is wanted is that journalists of two countries only should frequently meet, especially when the two countries concerned are more or less rivals. By personal contact very useful results can be achieved; witness the various meetings of Anglo-German journalists of late years. Mutual conversation and becoming acquainted with another nation and its institutions unquestionably tend to render more charitable the expressions habitually used about one nation by another. The exchange of journalists of different countries, already alluded to, and the journeys taken by journalists to other countries for the purpose of studying them are likewise of great importance. No journalist ought ever to write about a foreign country which he has not learnt to know by personal observation.

Ill feeling between nations is frequently increased because derogatory criticisms from unimportant papers, of no consequence in their own land, are quoted at length in the newspapers of other countries, as if they were really representative of the opinion of the nation in general. The best way of remedying this evil would be to compile a catalogue of the newspapers of all countries, containing some indication of the importance of each individual paper. Every precaution could be taken in giving such indications, so as to insure that nothing of a personal nature should creep in. With some such catalogue there would be no difficulty in steering clear of the evil to which I have just alluded.

By this means also it might even be possible to proscribe certain journals whose chief business appears to be to poison the springs of international good understanding. It would be the business of a committee, whose impartiality would be absolutely above suspicion, to examine all the evidence placed before it, and then to pronounce condemnation on the paper in question. It would unquestionably be very damaging to any paper to be declared by an international board of investigation of this description as "a danger to mankind."

It would also be advisable to publish monographs about certain papers of this kind, giving extracts from their columns to prove the policy followed by them for a considerable time past. I am convinced that, were the irresponsible papers thus to be exposed, it would be possible to undermine their baneful influence.

I know from experience that letters addressed to newspapers correcting misrepresentations or wrong inferences drawn by them from facts have a good effect; and what I would like to see is our pacifist organiza-

tions, either the various associations themselves, their head offices, national peace congresses, and the Berne Bureau, or our universal peace congresses, whenever some such case occurs, writing privately or sending deputations to the responsible editors of the different papers, to the managers of the great news agencies, or to the institutes of journalists, stating their grievances and their desires in a convincing manner. There can be no doubt that a great deal might thus be achieved.

In some cases it is only possible for a person to influence the press of his own country, and often the influence brought to bear upon it can only be local in action, so that it remains to organize the international fight for and against the press. An international headquarters for this important branch of our work is therefore necessary. If we can rarely exert any direct influence, there still remains the work of organizing action in the different countries, and afterwards publishing the results of the experience gained. It is highly desirable that there should be some headquarters for such work as this. Several years ago, with the approval of the Universal Peace Congress, I suggested an international union of the pacifist press and an international office, which, however, owing to lack of the necessary funds, it has never yet been possible to establish. Until it does prove possible to establish some such central press office, the International Peace Bureau in Berne should be entrusted with whatever action has to be done with regard to the press, and if possible a special department should be created for such work.

I leave my various statements and suggestions in the hands of the congress. I consider it unnecessary to propose any resolution, trusting to the congress to select from the foregoing what seems to it of importance, and to add to my proposals. There will then be no difficulty in drafting a resolution without delay.

Vienna, 1913.

The American School Peace League.

By Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, Secretary.

It is very gratifying to report the organization of four new State branches of the American School Peace League and one high-school branch since November. The Oregon branch was organized during the meeting of the Oregon State Teachers' Association on November 24, at Salem. At the meeting of this association last year a resolution was adopted favoring the formation of an Oregon branch, and a committee was appointed to effect the organization, with Mr. Herbert B. Augur, of the Jefferson High School in Portland, chairman. The officers of the branch include most of the important educational people of the State. They are as follows: President, W. J. Kerr, president Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis; secretary-treasurer, Herbert B. Augur, head of history department, Jefferson High School, Portland; vice-presidents, W. T. Foster, president Reed College, Portland; L. R. Alderman, superintendent of schools, Portland; M. S. Pittman, head of department of rural schools, Oregon Normal School, Monmouth; George W. Hug, principal Eugene High School, Eugene; G. W. Henderson, superintendent of schools, The Dalles; directors, E. E. DeCou, professor of mathematics, University of Oregon, Eugene; Charles